

Index to Advertisements.

Page	Col.	Page	Col.
Advertisements	1	Advertisements	1
Amusements	2	Amusements	2
Business Notices	3	Business Notices	3
Classified	4	Classified	4
Deaths	5	Deaths	5
Education	6	Education	6
Finance	7	Finance	7
General	8	General	8
Health	9	Health	9
Home	10	Home	10
Law	11	Law	11
Marriage	12	Marriage	12
Medical	13	Medical	13
Miscellaneous	14	Miscellaneous	14
Real Estate	15	Real Estate	15
Religion	16	Religion	16
Social	17	Social	17
Travel	18	Travel	18
Wanted	19	Wanted	19
Wholesale	20	Wholesale	20
Yacht	21	Yacht	21

Business Notices.

ROKER'S BITTERS.
One of the finest cordials in existence; is also a sure specific against all affections of the bowels.

Flavor all your cold drinks with ten to fifteen drops of Roker's Bitters, to keep free from summer diseases and all sorts of indigestion.

TRIBUTE TO THE MAIL DELIVERERS.
Patented Free in the United States.
Daily, without Sunday, 10c.
Daily, with Sunday, 15c.
By Postal Order, or Express Order, or Registered Letter.
By Postal Note the remitter will please write on the Note the name of the person to whom the money is to be paid, and the name of the person to whom the money is to be paid, and the name of the person to whom the money is to be paid.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1886.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The week in London. Political reviews and forecasts. Prorogation of Parliament until November 11. The London Railway mystery. Germany's foreign relations. Gossip from Berlin. Bulgaria still without a Prince. Moonlighters captured in Ireland.

DOMESTIC.—The Mayflower-Galatea race declared off for lack of rain. Close of the Tracy will contest in Buffalo. The State fair in Utica. Storm in Michigan. Senator Logan and General Beaver speaking in Pittsburgh. Gentlemen of England winners at cricket in Philadelphia. Bicycle tournament in Lynn, Mass. Nominations for Congress. Trouble among the Indians in the Northwest. Chippewas relinquish their reservation.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Justin McCarthy arrived; his views on Home Rule stated. Celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Jerome Park Racing Association. A woman killed with arsenic in Brooklyn. Winners at Jerome Park: Saxony, Fireball, The Bard, Electric, Pegasus, Rocker. New-York and Kansas City. G. M. Bartholomew's methods. No parade allowed in Central Park. Medals given to brave firemen. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains) at 44½¢, per ounce—74.10 cents. Stocks opened lower, quickly recovered, were fluctuating, and closed irregular, but strong.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cloudiness and probably rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 66°; lowest, 62°; average, 64½°.

There are numerous public halls to be rented in Albany for any proper purpose. They are cheap, too. Yet when the Third Party prohibitionists held their convention in Albany they met in the rooms of the Young Men's Democratic Club. Did they get it for nothing as a compliment to the Third Party's avowed intention to "ash the Republican party"?

The first two parts of a capital new story, entitled "The Confessions of Claud," and written by Mr. Edgar Fawcett, are printed in *THE TRIBUNE* to-day. The readers will find this novel picturesque and exciting, full of romance and realism. The plot is strong, the characters are well and clearly drawn, and the action is spirited. Local color is secured by making New-York the scene of the story.

The embellishment of George M. Bartholomew, of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, will raise many interesting questions of law. Policy-holders in this city at present are particularly anxious to know if the company's property in New-York State cannot be held for the benefit of New-York policy-holders. If it can, they believe it will amount to the company's obligations to them. If it goes into a general pool, however, their anticipations of getting much on their policies are small. Indirectly this is a question which concerns a good many policy-holders in other companies.

The condemned anarchists in Chicago will have a particularly anxious week of it, for their counsel will make a desperate effort before next Sunday to secure them a new trial. Public opinion is that they will not get it. Little heed is paid to the threats of the condemned men's friends that the infliction of the death penalty on the prisoners will be the signal for an outbreak of anarchy. It is correctly believed among respectable people in Chicago as elsewhere, that the hanging of Spies and his fellow bomb-throwers will mark the end of disorder rather than the beginning of it.

It is just possible to doubt that the Administration really wanted bids for building the new cruisers for the Navy. At all events it is now two weeks since the advertisements appeared and not a bidder has as yet taken the trouble to inspect the plans. John Roach has been got out of the way, but his complaining rivals for other contracts do not come forward to ask for the Administration's work in this instance as they were expected to do. Is it because they do not care to deal with a Department whose head might not mind running them if political capital could thereby be manufactured? Or were the conditions of the contracts so worded as to scare off American shipbuilders and thus allow foreigners to get the job?

New-Hampshire is one of the States the Administration has set out to carry. In the last "off year" election the Republican plurality was only 1,500. A change of 600 votes and the aid of the third party the Administration apparently thinks will do the business. It has therefore discovered that immediate repairs are necessary to three war vessels, requiring an increase for forty-five days of 600 in the force employed in the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Of course, it is a mere coincidence that this will give employment to 600 men until election day only. Fortunately, the excellent ticket put in nomination by the Republicans of New-Hampshire promises defeat to this abuse of power on the part of the "reform" Administration.

The chances of union on the local ticket this fall, between the Democratic factions in the city, do not appear to have been strengthened by the recent action of the State Committee. The Administration was not formally approved at Saratoga. But the County Democracy would have liked to see a resolution to that effect passed, and possibly hoped, as a reward for such loyalty, to get Federal support for its candidates in November. At any rate the County Democracy leaders are decidedly galled up, and say that if there is a union with

Tammany, Tammany must submit to their terms. Now, as the Tammany organization counted over 10,000 more votes last fall than their rivals, they look upon this order to surrender with considerable scorn. The County Democrats so far appear to have only two candidates for Mayor, Messrs. Grace and Cooper; their popularity will probably depend upon the size of their "bar's" and their willingness to tap them.

A MUGWUMP SUCCESS.

A very remarkable campaign is just drawing to a close in Massachusetts. The people of that State outside of the environs of Springfield are probably not aware that there has been any campaign. All the same there has been, as the citizens of Springfield, leastwise those who read *The Republican*, can abundantly testify. It has been directed against the nomination by the Republicans of Mr. Oliver Ames for Governor. It opened three months ago, and has been most of the time extremely hot. In its early stages *The Republican* received the kindly aid of *The Beecher Family Organ*, of this city; but only for a single boost. That able and influential journal, stepping into the arena of discussion in its usual lofty and distinguished manner, remarked impressively that Mr. Ames was "a man of amiable disposition, esteemed by his neighbors and respected by the community in which he lives," and that the talk of nominating him for Governor was "a sign of demoralization which might well engage the attention of the country." This was a little mixed but full of seed thoughts.

Having directed the attention of the country to the impending calamity, *The Organ* retired from the arena, leaving its Mugwump contemporary at Springfield to fight it out alone. The latter has been at it all summer. While the rest of the world has been going on quietly, taking a rest from the excitement of politics, this Mugwump heronphant has been pounding away at poor Mr. Ames as though its whole circulation depended on his being headed off from the nomination for Governor. It began in the most approved Mugwump style by saying over and over again that the best Republicans did not want him; in fact that no Republican wanted him; but that there was great danger of his nomination notwithstanding. The folly of nominating such a man under such circumstances was impressively set forth; it would be "a repetition of the mistake on the National scale when James G. Blaine was nominated"; and yet "everything seemed drifting" and the party did not realize what a dreadful fate was in store for it. Affairs being in this discouraging condition, *The Republican* set about saving the party from disaster and the State from disgrace.

The first thing of course was to find a candidate. Mr. Crapo, who had been virulently attacked by the same paper a few years before when running for Congress, was made the victim. That gentleman stands very high in the estimation of Massachusetts Republicans, and not improbably might have been nominated had he not been handicapped by such support. He quickly saw the plight in which it put him, and began to lose his interest in the canvass. This continued until, strangely enough, the Mugwump organ, which heretofore has counted unwillingness to serve as a candidate's highest qualification, actually upbraided him for his apathy and indifference. It kept up a rattling campaign against Ames, however, nearly exhausting its resources in that direction. And now the campaign is drawing to a close. The convention meets on the 29th. When the attack on Mr. Ames opened, the chances seemed about even between him and Crapo. So far as about even between the Massachusetts press, Mr. Ames's friends have not made an aggressive campaign, but have seemed content to let things drift so far as he was concerned, depending largely upon the advantage derived from the Mugwump opposition. The result of what might be expected. There is now no doubt about his nomination; the only question being whether it should be done by acclamation, or after the formality of a ballot. This seems to be a first-class Mugwump success.

IRISH PROPAGANDISM.

THE TRIBUNE's dispatches state that "the Irish party is about to engage in a vigorous educational propaganda in England." This is a wise determination, and it is taken at a right juncture. In the past the most formidable obstacle to justice for Ireland has been the deadness of English public opinion. That this deadness grew largely from ignorance of the existing conditions is certain. Its effect was to give the Tory sentiment of the governing classes free scope. Those in whose hands political power was lodged were virtually irresponsible. The Irish landlords set the key-note of British policy in Ireland. The view put forth by them concerning the Irish masses molded the representations of the British press. The beliefs of the British middle class were founded upon the biased statements of the press. And the masses of England as a rule knew nothing of the situation in the sister island. This prejudice on the one hand was fostered scoldulosity, while ignorance and political disability made it hopeless to appeal to the people of England for sympathy and equitable treatment.

But the recent extensions of the franchise have effected a marked change in the case. Two and a half millions have been added to the voting strength of the democracy. In round numbers the English voters to-day amount to 5,000,000. During the years in which the battle for the new Reform bill was proceeding the English masses have been pursuing their education. Side by side with political agitation has gone labor organization. Thanks to Joseph Arch and his friends the peasantry of England have come to some dim understanding of their rights and their wrongs. They are less tractable, less servile, more independent, and by consequence more sympathetic. The working-men, always far beyond the agricultural laborer in intellectual development, understand themselves and their social superiors very clearly. If they have not in the past been found on the side of Ireland it is partly because the whole question has been, so to speak, buried by the English press. But the period is ripe for propaganda. For the first time the Parliament can address an English democracy possessing political power. The making of public opinion for the first time means something. The British masses have the franchise to-day, and if they can be convinced that the cause of Ireland is just they are able to enforce their convictions on the Government.

But it is clear that if the new programme is to succeed it must not be handicapped by a policy of outrages in Ireland. The propagandists cannot make much headway if while they are appealing to the reason and conscience of the English voters their friends in Ireland are spurring the Government on to a renewal of coercion. The propagandists must not lose sight of the fact that it is necessary not only to disseminate the truth in England but to remove a prejudice which has been many years growing. To do this patience and abstention from turbulence are indispensable, and it is to be hoped that these conditions can be counted upon. It is intended, according to our dispatches, to establish a literary bureau for the production and distribution of leaflets, pamphlets, etc., and also to deliver lectures and make

speeches in all parts of England, Scotland and Wales. Such arrangements, if intelligently carried out, must produce by next spring very tangible political effects. It is no longer possible for a Conservative Government in Great Britain to ignore or long resist public opinion. Even in the past, without the ballot, that opinion has repeatedly proved stronger than any Cabinet, and now that the suffrage is all but universal the prospect opened for propaganda on behalf of Ireland is decidedly encouraging. A victory obtained by such means, moreover, would be permanent, and would clear the way for a national reconciliation.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The British Parliament was prorogued yesterday until November 11. The Queen's speech on the occasion was not less general than usual. In referring to the recent events in Bulgaria it is stated that preparations are being made for the election of a successor to Prince Alexander "in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin." If those provisions are to be observed in the forthcoming election it will be for the first time. They were ignored when Prince Alexander was chosen, and as Russia is now much stronger than at that time the probability that the Czar's wishes will be opposed by the Powers which nominally possess the right of veto, or that members of any of the reigning families will be excluded, seems small. Assurances, however, the Queen states, have been given to the Porte by all the signatory Powers.

The announcement is made that the Afghan Boundary Commission has been withdrawn because of the approach of winter. As its labors thus far appear to have inured to the advantage of Russia chiefly, and as the latter has shown no disposition to accept any line of demarcation which does not extend her boundaries, the utility of continuing the work may have been not less influential than the approach of winter in determining the withdrawal. The Queen announces the issue of a commission to examine the causes of the failure of the rent and land tenure laws in Ireland. Reference is made to the increasing public interest in the colonies and India, and the Queen expresses the conviction that there is a growing desire "to draw closer in every practicable way the bonds which unite the various portions of the Empire."

This is the substance of the speech, which is perhaps more than ordinarily a matter of form, and which altogether ignores the many ominous and disquieting phenomena which to disinterested observers seem to threaten rather fresh and serious trouble in several quarters than a calm and peaceful knitting together of the British Empire. The speech, however, is necessarily but the perfunctory expression of the governing party, and the tendency is more and more to eliminate from these utterances whatever might indicate the real purposes, fears or beliefs of the Government, to the end that the Opposition may derive no suggestions, clews or political capital from them.

VICTIMS OF WALL STREET.

There seems to be some danger that the healthy sentiment which denounces fraud and roguery when committed by men in positions of trust may be weakened by the tendency to attribute such cases to some mysterious influence emanating from Wall Street. It has, in fact, become almost a custom to say of every new exposure of defalcation or forgery that the criminal is another "victim" of the "Street." Now no doubt Wall Street has plenty to answer for. Many of the influences and agencies at work there produce consequences against the public interest. Much of the speculation there is mischievous and wasteful. But it will not do to set up the abstraction known as Wall Street for a scapegoat. All arrangements of that kind tend to confuse the public mind as to the actual responsibility for crime and swindling, and the net result is to make things much easier than they should be for the people who violate trusts and rob their neighbors. A clear understanding of the true relationship of Wall Street to such people is needed in order to do away with a misleading and rather insidious fallacy.

When a bank official whose position, or the carelessness of whose directors, colleagues or superiors, enables him to steal the funds in his custody, yields to temptation and enters upon the career of speculation which is certain, in the nature of things, to involve him more and more deeply, it is not the speculation which is responsible for his dishonesty. What he really yields to is the prompting of his own greed, and what facilitates his fall is the absence of integrity in his character. The scheme which Wall Street presents have no seductive force for the honest man who knows he has no money of his own to play ducks and drakes with. Such a man simply does not dream of taking other people's money to gamble with. But the defaulter is always a criminal potentially before he becomes so. He is irresponsible. He has no moral stamina. His ill-disciplined or undisciplined mind cannot subordinate the lust of wealth to the love of honor, reputation, self-respect. It seems to him that it is everything to be rich, and so in time he is willing to do everything to enrich himself. At first he may try to console himself by pretending an intention to repay his stealings when his speculations succeed, but it is doubtful whether any such idea is more than a side consideration with him.

Plainly speaking, the defaulter is a rascal who has not shown his rascality in his earlier life because the opportunity to steal was denied him. But when he finds that opportunity present he employs it; not after desperate struggles with his baser self, as writers of fiction commonly put it, but just so soon as it seems to him that there is a fighting chance to make a pot of money by risking the money which does not belong to him. After the first plunge every ray of compunction generally vanishes, and the best proof of this is the utter recklessness with which the average defaulter pitches away his stolen funds in ventures which his own innocent "lamb" sporting with his own capital would be sheep enough to avoid. The defaulter takes desperate risks, not because he is filled with remorse, but because he is utterly indifferent to the sufferings of his victims. In fact, the defaulter is not at all an ideal character, nor is it wholesome for honest men and women to waste sympathy on him or to look on him as in any way the dupe or victim of Wall Street, or of anything else than his own base, dishonest and vicious tendencies. He is generally one of the worst of rascals, and nobody knows better than he the inevitable outcome of his stealings and forgeries.

THE CATTLE ALARM AT CHICAGO.

There is a general feeling among stock owners and raisers that the action of the veterinary doctors and the pleuro-pneumonia Commission in pronouncing the malady of certain animals pleuro-pneumonia has been too hasty. Of course self-interest is apt to prompt men who have large property interests at stake to oppose any action endangering the existence of that property, but it is none the less obvious that when the remedy proposed involves the destruction of some 3,000 head of cattle as a mere beginning, too much caution cannot be exercised. The existence of pleuro-

pneumonia is asserted with emphasis by several veterinary surgeons and men of experience in the diseases of cattle. Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that every case so far has occurred in the sheds occupied by cattle which are fed upon distillery slops and swill. Now this is a circumstance which may have an important bearing upon the whole question, for it is notorious that swill feeding in such dirty and ill-kept quarters are commonly assigned to distillery cattle produces a whole catalogue of diseases in the stock, and reduces them generally in no long time to the deplorable, bloated condition of the ordinary beer-drunkard.

It has often been demonstrated that the milk produced by swill-feeding of this kind is liable to be unwholesome and sometimes even actively poisonous. The presumption is that such cattle would be in poor health, and in their bad physical condition a common and non-contagious lung complaint might take on the appearance of a far more serious and dangerous disease. Moreover, pleuro-pneumonia, while being a rare disease, is, when once implanted, rapidly disseminated and quickly fatal. Experience warrants the belief that if the complaint now called pleuro-pneumonia at Chicago had really been that fell disease, half the herd would by this time have been infected, and half of those infected would have died. But in fact it appears that if the actual complaint is conveyed by infection at all it is conveyed very slowly, and it certainly has not hitherto exhibited the malignancy of the malady it is assumed to be. Under all the circumstances the veterinary experts and the National and State boards certainly ought to proceed with the utmost caution, for zeal without knowledge, directed blindly against a great interest, is in no way likely to redound to the credit of the responsible agents.

Philadelphia as well as Boston is vigorously agitating the question of elevated railroads. It is admitted that more rapid transit has become a necessity in both cities if they purpose—as they do—to increase and multiply. Naturally, therefore, the owners of the surface lines in Philadelphia are opposed to the projected lines in the city, regarding them as so many menaces to their own prosperity. And yet why should they? Competition is the life of commerce, and of other sorts of trade. The experience of cities in which elevated railroads have long been in successful operation shows that the surface lines continue to prosper. The Philadelphia Times is doubtless a trustworthy prophet when, speaking for that city, it asserts that "rapid transit must come."

Ex-Chairman O'Brien says that he is "penetrated by a sense of responsibility." If the opinions of a large number of observing citizens are to be taken into account, a sense of responsibility is not the only thing that O'Brien has been "penetrated" by in the last twelve months.

Mention is now being made of a wasp which Sir John Lubbock has tamed and which he includes among his cherished pets. We read that the wasp allows Sir John "to stroke it with his finger even on that portion of its anatomy where its sting is situated." We venture to suggest to Sir John the propriety of his rejoicing over his queer pet with trembling—and a thumble on the finger that strokes the sting. Let him not forget the historic viper nor the way it ultimately treated the gentleman's bosom to which it had been made welcome. The wasp in question may be an insect of the highest character, justly respected by all who have the pleasure of its acquaintance. We have no information to that would tend to produce an estrangement between the wasp and Sir John. We submit that it is only the part of common sense to keep a sharp eye upon the wasp while his sting is being fondled. It might suddenly occur to the wasp that an attempt was making to enervate his sting. In that case—but we are sure we have said enough to place Sir John on his guard.

Speaking of the volcanic eruptions in New-Zealand a writer in a London paper says: "I have made a careful estimate of the stuff ejected during the eruption. It amounts in round numbers to a mass weighing 6,000,000,000 tons. We judge from this that the New-Zealand volcanic eruptions are almost as heavy as some of the specially that go to make up the Congressional Record."

Mrs. Elizabeth Margaret Gordon has issued a pamphlet addressed "to all the inhabitants of the world," in which she argues that a railroad should be constructed from St. Petersburg to Behring Strait and from San Francisco to Behring Strait. Mrs. Gordon is convinced that a necessity for such a railroad will shortly arise, since, if she be correct, tidal waves are to increase and are to render the ocean un navigable. Perhaps John O'Brien, now that he has relieved of the chairmanship of the Democratic Committee, might be willing to undertake the construction of this new line. Just as soon as the ocean becomes un navigable travel there will be money in it.

One of the accounts of one of the delightful county fair weddings states that "the bridegroom wore the conventional wedding necktie, but the bride wore an unconventional wedding necktie look like."

A French military critic thinks the German cavalry splendid, but that the infantry and artillery "do not excel the same branches of the French service." Of course such opinions are of little or no value. The only real test of troops is the field of battle. It is probable that the French soldier has improved greatly since 1870, but there is no reason for believing that the German soldier has stood still during the same period, and if French criticism is trustworthy in other respects, the education of the French officers still leaves much to be desired, while that of the German officers is the best in the world.

The President's order designed to restrain the political activities of Federal office-holders continues to be disregarded. The late Democratic State Convention in Wisconsin, so *The Milwaukee Sentinel* reports, had a number of Federal office-holders for delegates, while almost all the caucuses which selected delegates were manipulated either by a Collector, a Postmaster or a United States District Attorney. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Cleveland proposes to wink at these conspicuous infractions of his order.

It is mistaken—that *The Buffalo Courier* is. It asserts that we are "determined that nothing shall be named after George Jones without a deep and indignant growl." Considering that *THE TRIBUNE* has referred in terms of the heartiest enthusiasm to the prospective building and the cotton groves and orange gardens of Alaska of Fagnville-on-the-Georgies, it is evident that *The Courier's* charge is without foundation.

A new dispensation of the line art of interviewing has dawned upon the world, and M. Nadar is its prophet. M. Nadar is a native of that city which is the most accomplished photographic artists of Paris. He went to see M. Chevreton on the occasion of that scientist's centennial birthday, and exhaustively interviewed him for *Le Journal Illustré*. But he interviewed him with note-book and pencil in hand. Oh, no. Those implements were subordinate; mere tools. The small arms of the fray. The big gun was the camera. For an hour its deadly bore was trained upon M. Chevreton, and in unbroken succession it recorded upon quick-acting dry plates his every attitude and gesture; here, every expression of his countenance. Here the veteran looks up with the pride of a Maine toothfaller as he exclaims, "I am a century old, and I have never tasted wine." Here he claps his hands upon his chest and challenges the aeronauts to come and give him a balloon ride. Here again he bends over the table and wags his head with scorn as he tells how a rival dared not come to his laboratory and be convinced on some point of dispute. And so on. There are a dozen of them in *Le Journal Illustré*, and a hundred more in M. Nadar's portfolio. Published in connection with the text of the conversation that was conducted while they were being taken, they are almost as good as an actual visit to the old chemist, and establish

beyond doubt "the success of M. Nadar's idea. Henceforth the reporter, in Paris at least, must carry a note book in one hand and in the other an instantaneous, automatic camera."

PERSONAL.

The Standard Monument Association of Boston will at once purchase stone for the structure it has planned. Work will be begun early in the spring, and it is hoped that the capstone will be in place before the end of June.

Mr. A. J. Drezel, Jr., of Philadelphia, sailed for Europe yesterday to spend several months.

A capital profile portrait of Mr. Gladstone, of colossal size, exists at Athens, carved by nature in the rock of the Acropolis. It is on the northeast angle of the rock, and is to be seen plainly from Mr. Schlemm's house.

M. Chevreton's centenary has called forth a reprint of the *Gazette Royale* for September 12, 1786, together with a sketch of those times, from which it appears that Marat was then an obscure veterinary surgeon, Jean Pierre and Robespierre were out-of-the-way country doctors, Murat was studying for the priesthood, Bonaparte, Napoleon and Louis were private soldiers, and Napoleon Bonaparte was a second lieutenant.

Mr. Emmens Raymond, for many years president of the Passumpsic River Railroad, on Thursday last celebrated his eightieth birthday. He is in excellent health, and is about to open a giant hotel on the South California Coast.

"The question of Congressmen," says a Pittsburgh writer in *The Boston Post*, "is settled in advance. Mr. Rockwell will be renominated at Chester by acclamation, and re-elected in November by a substantial majority. 'Frank,' as his old companions affectionately call him, has been a good deal in times gone by. He has been a member of Congress for many years, and has been elected to Congress in 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026, 2028, 2030, 2032, 2034, 2036, 2038, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2050, 2052, 2054, 2056, 2058, 2060, 2062, 2064, 2066, 2068, 2070, 2072, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2080, 2082, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2092, 2094, 2096, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2130, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2140, 2142, 2144, 2146, 2148, 2150, 2152, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2160, 2162, 2164, 2166, 2168, 2170, 2172, 2174, 2176, 2178, 2180, 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2190, 2192, 2194, 2196, 2198, 2200, 2202, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2312, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2336, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2426, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504, 2506, 2508, 2510, 2512, 2514, 2516, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526, 2528, 2530, 2532, 2534, 2536, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562, 2564, 2566, 2568, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578, 2580, 2582, 2584, 2586, 2588, 2590, 2592, 2594, 2596, 2598, 2600, 2602, 2604, 2606, 2608, 2610, 2612, 2614, 2616, 2618, 2620, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2630, 2632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2666, 2668, 2670, 2672, 2674, 2676, 2678, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2686, 2688, 2690, 2692, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2700, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2720, 2722, 2724, 2726, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2740, 2742, 2744, 2746, 2748, 2750, 2752, 2754, 2756, 2758, 2760, 2762, 2764, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 2786, 2788, 2790, 2792, 2794, 2796, 2798, 2800, 2802, 2804, 2806, 2808, 2810, 2812, 2814, 2816, 2818, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2828, 2830, 2832, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2842, 2844, 2846, 2848, 2850, 2852, 2854, 2856, 2858, 2860, 2862, 2864, 2866, 2868, 2870, 2872, 2874, 2876, 2878, 2880, 2882, 2884, 2886, 2888, 2890, 2892, 2894, 2896, 2898, 2900, 2902, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2910, 2912, 2914, 2916, 2918, 2920, 2922, 2924,